

## POLICIES OF THE WAR LABOR BOARD

**RIGHT OF UNIONIZED WORKERS TO BARGAIN WITH EMPLOYERS IS UPHOLD BY IT.**

**BETTER CONDITIONS SOUGHT**

**Great Storage Lumber Depot Opened at Gilmerton, Va.—Conservation of Kerosene Is Urged—Allies' Bombing Planes Now Work in Squadrons.**

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—The war labor policy board has made no rulings, it is announced, making it impossible to change rates of wages or working conditions in industry during the war. The board is not to be used to force employers to accept higher wages or better conditions, but is striving to better conditions that will make for satisfaction and greater efficiency.

Enumerating its principles the war labor policy board is committed to the right of workers to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers; continuance of existing union standards with the right of the workers to obtain better conditions, wages and hours under decisions of the national war labor board; equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women; recognition of the basic eight-hour day where a law requires it but settlement of all questions of hours of work with due regard to government necessities and the welfare of the workers; maintenance of the maximum of production; due regard for labor standards, wages and other conditions in particular localities; the right of all workers to a living wage, insuring health and reasonable comforts.

Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the war labor policy board, makes this further explanation of the resolution of the board setting forth its principles: "Inasmuch as wage stability was recognized as the essential need by labor and by the government for the purpose of the resolution was to prevent changes in the standards which had been created either through an adjustment board such as the labor war adjustment board of the emergency fleet corporation, or the arsenal and navy war standards, or the standards which govern the entertainment adjustment board, but under no circumstances was it intended to prevent the fixing of wage scales in specific instances up to the standards."

There were no aerial bombing operations in the allied flying corps during the first year of the war. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots would be spared for anything else. To-day probably 25 per cent of the aerial forces are bombing squadrons of 12 machines per squadron.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs, made from artillery shells, on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of mail steel arrows were spilled sometimes on convoys, troop trains and bodies of massed men. The Germans began dropping bombs in 1915, and the allies responded in kind. Since then aviation in warfare has developed rapidly and the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1918.

At the present time large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines, go over the lines from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it a city or a camp, a column of troops or a trench system. Unfortunately the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory before they can reach the target. A few days ago a group of aircraft went to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond the allied lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by fighting airplanes. Bombing squadrons are escorted usually over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of 15 planes to shield them from the left to their own devices, for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

The dropping of the bomb is similar to shooting a rifle. First you get your sights and wind gauge, you hold the rifle properly, and finally you pull the trigger at the proper moment. If your ammunition is standard your sights correct, you hit the target. So with bombing. If you set your sights correctly, if your plane correctly over the objective and drop the bomb at the proper time you will hit the target. If the ammunition manufacturers gave you good bombs the objective will be destroyed.

The United States will be short of potatoes next year. Estimates for 1918 show an available supply of about 500,000 tons of potatoes, or only about half of the normal imports before the war. Commercial fertilizers, however, must bear the brunt of the shortage.

The army needs straw, says the bureau of markets, department of agriculture. Farmers are urged to hula the straw immediately after thrashing, and the bureau of markets will help to market it if asked.

England has declared war on the rat, says the food administration. On a conservative estimate there is a rat to every human being in England, and as farm labor has decreased there is less time being given to destroying them. Sir James Crichton Browne, an English expert, estimates the yearly damage done by these pests in England at \$50,000,000 in foodstuffs alone.

**Helping Out.** And sometimes if you give the stranger rope enough he'll string you.—Dallas News.

**One Thing Man Must Do.** Nature never provides for man's wants in any direction, bodily, mentally, or spiritually, in such a form as that he can simply accept her gifts automatically. She puts all the mechanical powers at his disposal—but he must make his lever.

**All Wool.** Providence may tempt the wind to the shore lamb, but there's no comeback for the fellow who allows himself to be fleeced while his wits are wool-gathering.

The need of platinum in war industries and the sciences is explained by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, chief chemist, bureau of mines, department of the interior. In an argument for discontinuance of the use of platinum in jewelry, "The war cannot be won without platinum," says Doctor Parsons, "and it is equally essential in times of peace if our country is to excel Germany in the development of chemical science and industry. With the aid of platinum from one ordinary wedding ring about 100 pounds of nitric acid can be made every 24 hours. This 100 pounds of nitric acid converted into high explosives will send a number of three-inch shells against the Germans and help to bring the boys back home."

"Platinum rings, pins, cigarette cases, and mesh bags are not factors in winning this war—explosives are. I wonder if the purchasers and wearers of platinum jewelry know that explosives cannot be manufactured without the use of sulphuric and nitric acids; that the manufacture of these acids requires the use of supplies of platinum; that airplanes must have platinum for important instruments they need; that platinum is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of special pyrometers; that pyrometers are necessary in all steel treatments; and that no guns can be made without the use of pyrometers."

"There is a shortage in the supply of platinum. Russia has a corner on the world's supply, and Germany is in Russia. Our domestic production of platinum is negligible, while our military requirements are increasing at a rapid rate."

Many housewives have learned from sad experiences in loss of perishable foods that next to the ice is not the coldest place in the home refrigerator. To the housewife who has not had this experience the food administration gives this advice:

"Many put their butter and milk right next to the ice because they think this is the coldest place, but, as a matter of fact, the coldest place is at the bottom of the refrigerator. Hot air rises and air that is not being constantly purified by circulation around the blocks of ice is thus dried, cooled and moisture which are absorbed from the food and which if allowed to remain in the air spoil the food. The air which is warmed by passing over the food comes in contact with the ice, where the moisture is condensed upon the surface and the impurities are carried off by the melting ice. The air is thus dried, cooled and purified. The cooled air immediately descends to gather up more moisture and impurities and thus the process is repeated continually."

"It is advisable to allow heated food to cool off before placing it in the refrigerator. If put in when warm it raises the temperature of the refrigerator higher than it should go and melts ice unnecessarily. The trapdoor through which the melage passes out at the bottom of the refrigerator should be kept in place, because if it is broken or lost a constant stream of warm air is allowed to flow into the refrigerator."

The war department has opened a great storage lumber depot at Gilmerton, Va., to meet emergency demands of the army for lumber. Through its operation it is estimated that a yearly saving of approximately \$250,000 will be effected.

Whenever army constructors in the past were required to buy additional lumber the purchases were made at yards in the immediate vicinity. The average increase in price for this material over the lumber originally purchased for the job would run from \$9 to \$12 per 1,000 feet. By purchasing in large quantities and charging only for labor maintenance the greater part of this excess price is expected to be saved to the government.

A stock of from twelve to fifteen million feet of lumber will be carried, and it is estimated that the yearly turnover will amount to between fifty and one hundred million feet. A fund of \$500,000 has been set aside by the war department for use by the construction division of the army as necessary working capital for the yard.

The supply of kerosene will run short next winter and the government is urging every user to do his part toward making every gallon to do full war duty by giving forth its full measure of light and heat. Saving can be accomplished, it is said, only if care is given lamps, lanterns, heaters and stoves.

The director of oil conservation of the United States fuel administration issues these rules for fuel-oil saving: Keep all lamps and lanterns clean. Let the lamp oil don't confine it behind smoked and dirty chimneys. See that burners and wicks of all oil-burning devices are clean. Clean burners require less oil and give better lights.

Don't allow a lamp, lantern, heater or stove to burn a minute longer than is necessary. Don't light one you can do without. Don't use coal oil for cleaning purposes. Hot water will do the work.

Girls are helping in airplane production by spinning cables and in other ways, according to H. E. Allen, chief of the section for industrial training for war emergency of the council of national defense.

Secretary Daniels has commended H. E. Allen, chief machinist's mate, and Harry Koppel and William H. Kane, seamen, United States naval reserve forces, for rescuing from drowning Assistant Lighthouse Keeper Austin Foss on June 16.

The food administration grain corporation, organized to carry out the government price guarantee to the producer, had a turnover during the year in wheat, flour, beans and other products purchased for internal and allied army and navy purposes of about \$450,000,000. It has a small surplus as a result of its trading operations. The capital stock of \$50,000,000, all government held, has been increased to \$150,000,000 in view of the expected large harvest this year.

Shock troops are busy in American wheat fields as well as on the European western battle front, reports the department of agriculture. The agricultural shock troops are men who have volunteered to help farmers cut and shock their wheat.

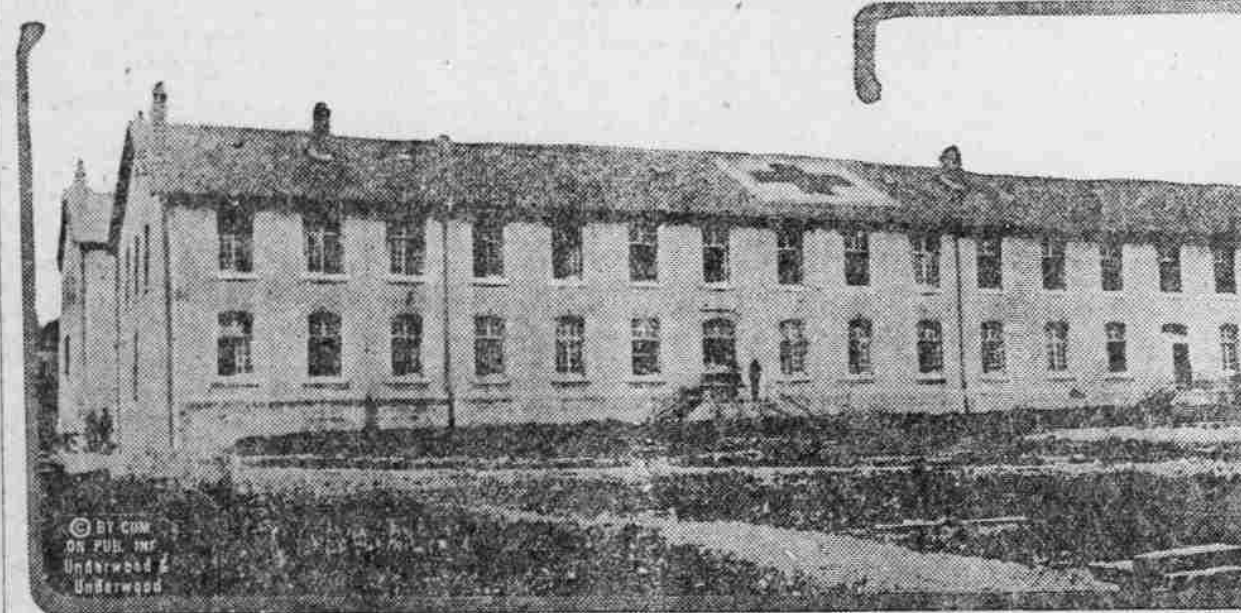
**Worryin'.** Mah boss says folks ginnally worries do most 'bout de things what don't nebuh happen—Ah reckon da's right—Ah bin worryin' do longes' case he nebuh raise mah wages!—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

## CHATEAU THIERRY, SCENE OF AMERICAN VICTORY



This is the railroad station of Chateau Thierry, the town on the Marne where the Americans gave the Germans a good beating and from which they expelled the enemy soon after the allied drive between the Marne and the Aisne began.

## ONE OF THE HOSPITALS HUN AIRMEN ATTACK



This is one of the Red Cross evacuation hospitals behind the lines in France which the Germans' aviators have been deliberately bombing. Only a few days ago German aviators dropped bombs on one of these hospitals at Joux, killing two enlisted men and wounding nine others.

## BAGDAD ASTONISHED BY FIRE ENGINE



The natives of Bagdad, which some time ago was wrecked from the Turks by the British forces, are roused out of their morning's sleep by the clanging of a London fire engine, and view the machine with astonishment.

## MARINES READY FOR GAS ATTACK



These United States marines are prepared for any possible gas attacks. Stationed in the carefully constructed trenches and with their gas masks adjusted, they are ready to withstand any enemy attacks.

## BRIEF BITS

Abington, Mass., has a Sunday school one hundred years old.

Nearly 1,000,000 female clerks are employed in England.

The timber possibilities of British North Borneo are to be investigated by an expert from the United States whom the government has employed.

The Greek government has required wireless equipment on all passenger vessels of 300 or more tons dead weight capacity and on all cargo vessels of 1,000 or more tons.

A new device to foil automobile thieves is locked to a wheel in such a position as to block it and tampering with it by an unauthorized person brings a song within it.

"Liberty steaks" have supplanted hamburgers in restaurants in Peoria, Ill. Patrons objected to the German name and the name of the patriot.

Tanis has attained second rank to the United States for the production of phosphate through the development of mines discovered a few years ago.

Blankets or other articles left in an automobile can be fastened to a recently patented chain, which rings an alarm bell if a thief should try to take them.

The army of the Netherlands has been provided with a portable motion-picture camera which rings an alarm bell if a thief should try to take them.

The first vocal music was simply poetry sung in a sort of recitative or intoning, like the modern chants, and the Greek poets may be regarded as the leading singers of their day.

Germany has 120 corn-drying plants, 250 vegetable-drying facilities and 22 milk-drying plants. About 200 of the 1,500 milk kilns also are equipped for vegetable drying.—Argonaut.

When the census was taken in 1900 the center of population was in the city of Bloomington, Ind. When the first census was taken in 1790 the center of population was 23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.

In recent years a curious fact has taken root in Japan. This is the alteration, by the surgeon's knife, of the shape of the eye, so that in future the Japanese will not be distinguished as one of the "almond-eyed" races. The operation is said to be simple and painless.

Wisconsin is near the head of the large universities in student enlistments. Wisconsin has sent 900 men, Minnesota 850, Yale 800, Michigan 700. Exactly 134 Wisconsin faculty members, or 18 per cent, have entered war service since last spring—47 of them in the army or navy.

## STATE SIFTINGS

Ernest Butler, recorder of Noble county, has resigned.

Ohio banks are asked by the treasury department to curtail all unnecessary loans.

Twenty-two inch rattlesnake was killed near Bucyrus by A. G. Stoltz, banker.

Owen Roberts, 11, was drowned in a reservoir at Van Wert while in swimming.

Carlton Ritchey, 13, West Mansfield, was drowned while swimming in Mill creek.

Virgil D. Ware of near New Madison was drowned while sailing in the White Water river near Hollansburg.

Hearing of charges against Eugene V. Debs, under federal indictment, was postponed at Cleveland until Sept. 2.

Unable to swim, Fred Bauermeister, 16, lost his life when a canoe capsized in the Oldentary river at Columbus.

Presence of mud weevil in wheat is believed to have damaged the crop five bushels per acre in parts of Fayette county.

Dayton police have arrested Alfred Green, 42, colored, of Xenia, said to be an escaped prisoner from the Ohio penitentiary.

At Dayton, Police Inspector H. E. Lauhart was dismissed by Safety Director James on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer."

Despondent because he was "brake" and could not find work, Samuel Hutman, Cincinnati, took poison at Toledo. He is in a critical condition.

Memorial preachers have shown activity at Camp Sherman. They have urged conscientious objectors to stay out of uniform and refuse to fight.

Mrs. M. J. Kirschner of Toledo was killed and four persons were injured when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a train at Moreville.

A soldier in uniform, whose name she does not know, is accused by Mrs. Helen Levan, proprietress of a hotel at Toledo, of robbing the hotel safe of \$900 and a gold watch.

Hundreds of people witnessed the death of Mary Wetherill, 2 years old, at Findlay. The little one was struck by an interurban car, which severed the body just above the hips.

A survey made by the women's committee of the state defense council indicates that less than one-fourth of the coal which will be needed in Ohio households next winter has been laid in or ordered.

Governor Cox pardoned Frank Williams, a 16-year-old boy, sentenced to the penitentiary in Monroe county last May for the theft of a few inexpensive articles from a store. It was supposed he was 19.

A Kanawha and Michigan passenger train, en route from Columbus to Charleston, was wrecked near Athens when the cars left the track on a curve. W. H. Jones, mail clerk, of Athens, was slightly injured.

Body of Ralph C. Christman, 28, of Zanesville, was found in a room on the fifth floor of the Virginia hotel at Columbus. Christman apparently had committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium.

The government will be asked to take action against rent profiteers at Canton unless excessive rents are reduced in the neighborhood of industrial plants engaged in turning out war munitions.

Mrs. Ora Barger, 39, was arrested at Urbana, charged with murder, after John Barger, her alleged victim, had died in a Columbus hospital. Barger, who was a farmer residing near Urbana, was shot while in bed at his home. Mrs. Barger was his housekeeper.

Operating expenses of the state board of administration and the 29 institutions under its care advanced only 10 per cent last year over the previous one, it is shown in a preliminary fiscal report for the 12 months ended June 30. Average daily population of institutions was 23,325, an increase of 617 over 1917.

In place of the 23 state-city free labor exchanges now in operation in Ohio by the Ohio defense council, there are to be 52 of these employment centers under federal control.

The chief office at Columbus will be in charge of C. H. Mayhugh as associate federal director of employment. Miss M. Edith Campbell of Cincinnati is to be director of the women's and girls' division. H. F. Meyer of Columbus will be chief of the clearance division, in charge of the transfer of workers from one section to another. Thomas D. Phillips will be at the head of the farm help division.

E. J. Neale of Dayton has been appointed chief supervisor.

James O'Brien, 29, was killed and six other persons were injured when lightning struck a small building near Ashabula.

Striking garment workers at Cleveland rejected a proposal by Cleveland manufacturers to name a board of inquiry of nine members to endeavor to adjust the dispute.

J. Hermann Dierkes, insurance man and former prominent Democratic politician of Cincinnati, was shot while he was being taken to the hospital for a heart ailment.

Paul Legrandy, 52, Cleveland, shot and killed himself after shooting and wounding his wife and her son, Charles Heveron.

E. P. Steiner of Orange township, Hancock county, is in a serious condition as the result of a fall off a load of wheat. Steiner's wagon rolled over him after he fell.

Judge R. M. Wanamaker of the Ohio supreme court received a telegram from Adjutant General McCann at Washington saying his son, Lieutenant Walter B. Wanamaker, had been missing since July 2. The lieutenant was an aviator.

A young man entering the Reading bank at Reading, just north of Cincinnati, held up the cashier and other employees of the institution and stole a sum of money believed to be about \$4,000. He walked out as calmly as if he were of draft age he must join the armed forces of the country or engage in a useful occupation—that he must work or fight.

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, "I'm married and I do both."

**After Him.** Little Ethel—Mr. Young, my sister, Laura, said at the table this morning that she thought you had the prettiest mustache she ever saw.

Ethel—But she's going to give me a nickel for telling you.—Stray Stories.

**The Right Place.** "In that restaurant did they bring you anything you could eat on the menu?"

"No"; they brought it on a dish.

Prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary have purchased thrift stamps in excess of \$2,000.

Bell Telephone company and independent company at St. Clairsville have been merged.

Federal government will create a housing board at Cleveland to check rent profiteering there.

Edna Warren, civil war veteran of Ottawa, gave each of 100 select \$1 when they entered for camp.

Streets of Norwood, Oakley, Hyde Park and the east end of Cincinnati were flooded following a tremendous rain.

Fifty-fourth annual session of the Crawford county teachers' institute will be held at Bucyrus Aug. 19 to 23.

Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin college, will sail soon for six months' special war service in France.

Harry R. Hinderling, 25, municipal light plant lineman at Martins Ferry, was electrocuted when he grasped a live wire.

Ottawa county's quota of 74 was not filled when the conscripts left for Camp Jackson, as only 64 available men, were in line.

Rev. A. M. Hainer of Seventh Street Christian church at Coshocton has accepted a call to the Fifth Avenue Christian church at Columbus.

At Toledo, Herman Fenske, 18, was shot and fatally wounded by a policeman who declared Fenske attempted to escape after being arrested.

Colonel George H. Wood, former adjutant general of Ohio, now commanding the One Hundred and Forty-eighth infantry, has arrived in France.

Rev. Almer A. Gruber, 60, pastor of the Methodist church at Jefferson, was instantly killed when his auto was hit by a Stark Electric interurban car.

Edward Frankowitz, 18, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while resting under a tree in the yard of his home in Hamden, Geauga county.

James E. Philold, wealthy Toledo brewer, is in a hospital with a broken arm and other severe injuries as a result of an assault made on him by a bartender.

At Columbus, Arthur E. Drake, 28, committed suicide by asphyxiation at his home. Despondency over bad health and business affairs is believed to have prompted the act.

Leopold Fae, 41, charged with grand larceny, was held to the grand jury at Cleveland after his mother, Mrs. Anna Fae, 72, told police he stole \$2,527 from under her bed.

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## SHOWN TO CROWDS

**How Germans Turn Their Cap-tives to Account.**

**Idea Is to Delude the People Into Thinking That Military Victories Are Constantly Being Won by the Kaiser's Soldiers.**

Ivan S. Rossiter, a Canadian soldier, has just been in to see me. For a year he was a German prisoner. When the Germans caught him he was badly wounded in the right hand. They took him to a hospital, where, without the use of an anesthetic, they cut off one of his fingers and removed five pieces of bone from his mangled wrist. They said that they had no anesthetics to spare for use on a "schwein-hand," and added that they were saving their anesthetics for their own wounded soldiers. Rossiter showed me what is left of his hand. It isn't much, and what is left is of no use, except as a reminder of that German surgeon who operated without giving an anesthetic.

While Rossiter was in Germany he was moved about from one prison camp to another until he and other prisoners were exchanged for German prisoners held by the allies. This moving about process was the most interesting thing he described. He was never allowed to stay in one place more than a few weeks. In the year that he was there he was in nine different prison camps, located in various parts of Germany. On each trip the train that was transferring these wretched prisoners stopped at every station. German officers got out every time the train stopped and told people that the prisoners were all new ones—just taken! Rossiter says that one excursion of this kind began at four o'clock in the morning and lasted until late at night. And always at every station there was a crowd of people to see these "new" prisoners, many of whom were French and Belgians who had been in captivity for two years.

It got to be like a theatrical troupe playing on-night stands—only far more gruesome, for the prisoners were never allowed to leave the trains or to communicate with the crowds that came to see them. Rossiter says that one company of British artillery "takes the pains" for touring Germany in the guise of "new" prisoners. They were captured in the fall of 1914 and they are still playing to packed houses.

In other words—to fool the people is Germany's policy. Blumack believed in that idea. He once said that it is impossible to overestimate the stupidity of the human race. No doubt the Kaiser feels just as contemptuous about us. In his mind, men are nothing but so many tons of flesh and bone to be used to push back boundary lines.

This war is for the purpose of preventing human beings from becoming as boneheaded as the German emperor would like them to be. It is a war against the thick skull. On one side are those great millions who follow a man to teach the people to think for themselves. On the other is the German autocracy, which says: "Believe what I tell you." Imagine trying in this country to palm off a trainload of veteran prisoners as new ones—John M. Shidell, editor of the American Magazine.

**It Isn't Foolproof.** Crowds who had gathered to witness an intercollegiate boat race on the Housatonic river in Connecticut recently also saw a young man and woman drowned by the overturning of a canoe which had ventured into the wash of a fast motorboat.

The canoe is an invention of our first families—the American Indians. It is absolutely unsuited for traveling inland waters, where shallow water may be met or portages required. For lack of such a native contrivance many large rivers in South America remain unexplored to this day. Portaging a waterlogged "dugout" weighing 1,000 pounds or more is not an easy job, and one not having a Roosevelt at its head. Yes, the canoe is the first great American invention. But it can never be made foolproof.—Rochester Times-Union.